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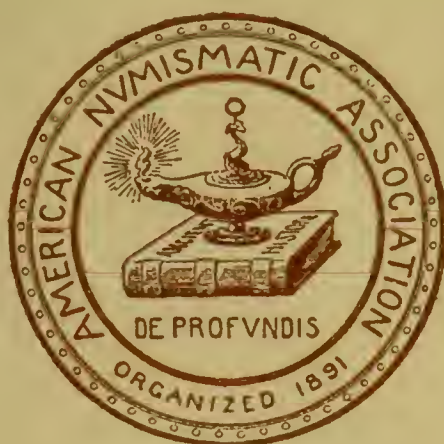
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NUMISMATIC
MONTHLY

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MONTHLY JOURNAL, PUBLISHED
IN THE INTEREST OF THE
SCIENCE OF NUMISMATICS

October

VOLUME ONE



1908

NUMBER TEN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. MAX MEHL, Fort Worth, Texas

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It duplicates in form and character of contents its prototype, which for so many years was one of the most interesting of American magazines.—C. S. BRIGHAM, Librarian R. I. Historical Society.

I am delighted with it, and think in arrangement, in well-sustained interest, and in appearance it is worthy of all praise.—THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, State Librarian of Pennsylvania.

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Vol. I. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, OCTOBER, 1908 No. 10

Newspaper and Magazine Clippings pertaining to Coins thankfully received. Contributions from those interested in the Science solicited and liberally paid for

THE 1908 CONVENTION OF THE American Numismatic Association

One of the Most Successful in the History of the Association, Has Come and Gone, and Not Only Has Accomplished Much in the Way of Advancing the Science of Numismatics, But Has Brought Many of Our Coin Collectors and Dealers Into Closer and More Cordial Relations

By E. H. ADAMS

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.
Morning Session.

The morning session of the first day convened in the assembly room of the Hotel Stenton, the official headquarters, at 10:30 o'clock, with a very fair attendance, among those present being Messrs. Zerbe, Wood, Low, Chapman, Williams, Duffield, Burfeind, McLachlan, Sears, Ashbrook, Nicklewicz, Adams, Granberg, Brodstone, Henderson, Clapp, Elder, Dr. Alder, Marcuson, Geis, Nagy, Chattin, Moore, Chase, Larned, and Hammelman.

Mr. Henry Chapman, on behalf of the Philadelphia numismatists, made a hearty address of welcome to the convention, in which he outlined the program that had been arranged by the Philadelphia members to entertain the visitors, which was followed by the address of President Zerbe. The growth of the organization during the past year was dilated upon by Mr. Zerbe, and the plans for the future. The President made fitting reference to Dr. George F. Heath, the latter's great service to the association and the personal loss felt by all in the death of the genial doctor.

Warm praise was bestowed upon the officers of the association, and particular mention made of the good work accomplished by the local secretaries.

In the course of his address President Zerbe made special reference to the good accomplished by the newspapers in making the subject of numismatics interesting, and stated in this connection that Mr. B. Max Mehl deserved especial credit for the manner in which he was conducting his "Numismatic Monthly," and trusted that this magazine would receive the support it deserved.

Mr. Wood then read his yearly report, as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

I herewith submit to you my report as General Secretary. The numerical strength of the association Sept. 29, 1908, is:

Honorary members	6
Active members	556



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Convention Group—Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 28-29-30, Oct. 1, 1908.

This shows an increase of 135 members over the report submitted Sept. 3, last year—an addition unparalleled in our history. During the past thirteen months we have admitted 201 new members, and have taken back 15 old members who had temporarily dropped out. During the past year we have instituted a better follow-up system and have reduced the number of delinquents very considerably.

During the past year we have lost by death two honorary members and six regular members: Sir John Evans, Julio Meili, Charles S. Bailey, Dr. George F. Heath, Peter Mougey, Dr. S. Oettinger, De Witt S. Smith, A. W. Walworth.

Respectfully submitted, HOWLAND WOOD,
General Secretary.

As Acting Treasurer, Mr. Wood announced that the balance on hand June 17, 1908, being the money in the possession of the late Dr. Heath, was \$118.89. To this was added \$12 for twenty-four initiation fees, making a total of \$130.89. Against this sum was \$95.66 for expenses, leaving a total balance on hand Sept. 29, 1908, of \$35.23.

A good deal of discussion took place concerning the adoption of a suitable design for the convention badge, a committee to select which was appointed at the Columbus convention of last year. Mr. Henry Chapman had a design prepared by a Nuremberg, Germany, artist, which bore as a chief design a representation of the Brasher doubloon. Difficulty was experienced in arriving at the sense of the convention as to what would be a proper design, so the matter was temporarily settled by continuing the committee.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session, letters of regret were read from various members of the association who were unable to be present.

This was followed by a most interesting address by Mr. Lyman H. Low, who was received with continued applause, which read as follows:

Gentlemen of the American Numismatic Association:

I propose to occupy a few moments of your time with some personal reminiscences and a few suggestions, in the hope that they may prove, if not entertaining, possibly of some benefit. But I must first express my great gratification at meeting so many who have been interested in matters which have concerned the greater part of my life. My pleasure in this direction has heretofore been limited to the occasional visits of friends at my place of business, and the meetings at coin sales. Today so many familiar faces greet me that I am almost overwhelmed; my cup is full.

Coins first attracted my attention in 1856. The fever continued possibly for a year, and then other subjects engrossed me, doubtless from lack of congenial companionship, for I knew but one collector, and it was he who inspired me. I had not then learned of a dealer, though Henry Cook of Boston—my native place—was engaged in the business at that time. The summit of joy was reached and my Eldorado found at the tollhouse on the Boston side of Chelsea Ferry, where I made weekly visits on Saturday afternoons and looked over a box of odd pieces. It was the custom of the tollman to accept anything having the semblance of a coin. If it proved to be something else than a piece of U. S. mintage it was thrown into this box. But nothing of special importance was ever secured, for my knowledge was limited and pocket-book small. My recollections are that Connecticut cents, Hard Times tokens, and an occasional store-card composed the bulk of my treasures. It seems worthy of comment that I never found a half cent in any of the claims I prospected. It was cer-

tain at that period none was in circulation in Massachusetts. When the civil war came on I took my collection to a State Street broker, and sold it for \$5. I have never forgotten my first small accumulation.

During the war more important matters demanded my time, and in the years which followed until 1878 the subject was dormant. In that year, when a commercial traveler, I was sojourning in the West, just below St. Paul. Many foreign copper and silver coins were in circulation in that community, and I soon found myself making a collection of the various kinds I met with. By this means I became acquainted with three collectors in the town, and their hoards were sufficient to rekindle the flame of twenty years previous. My ardor was thoroughly aroused, and the interest I took was intense. I dreamed and talked of coins incessantly, but I soon became rational and launched into the subject in sober earnest. Almost immediately I began to sell as well as purchase. The captures, whether of pieces or of customers, were not large or important. In the fall of 1879, after returning to New York from one of my trips, I passed the old store of Bangs & Co., on Broadway, opposite Astor Place, and read the bulletin at the door, "Coin Sale Today." A few brisk steps took me up to the spacious rooms where the coins of the late Theodore Riley were displayed on those long, flannel-covered tables, which some of you perhaps remember. I attended the sale that afternoon, and most of those that followed, whenever I was able to do so.

In 1883 I made the dealing in coins my exclusive business, beginning at 838 Broadway. When I offered my collection, numbering some 15,000 pieces, to buyers, it was chiefly composed of copper coins. My career since that time is fairly recorded in the catalogues of my public sales, the first being that of the late Alexander Balmanno of Brooklyn. So much for my early reminiscences; of later days I need not enlarge in this company.

The association whose representatives are here assembled in such goodly numbers, from widely distant points, has been the means of drawing together a large body of collectors, and uniting in its membership those of kindred tastes, and its good results are apparent on every side. No other plan could have succeeded so well. It has raised the standard of the science, has developed interest, diffused a large amount of information, and has greatly augmented the ranks of coin-lovers and students. Too great commendation cannot be bestowed on the memory and labors of the late Dr. Heath, whom we justly regard as the founder of the association—its father—its faithful guide until the close of his career. He was eminently fitted to undertake the work of its establishment—exceptionally so, indeed—and I do not know of another who could have accomplished so much. I hope our future may be guided with equal zeal, wisdom, earnestness, and success, under the leadership of men whose aims may be fairly compared with the high ideals which constantly actuated our lamented friend, who from the first stood so firmly and so justly at the helm.

Among those who are still with us, and whose works are beyond praise, Farran Zerbe and Howland Wood are names that I am sure deserve the special commendation of every member for what they have accomplished for our association by their able efforts and untiring industry.

There are others whom it would be fitting to mention, who have contributed to our success, but the list would be long, and they are so well known to you, it is needless for me to name them at this time. It would be a pleasure in this connection to recall also some of the prominent collectors and dealers who have gone before us—Cogan, and Strobridge, and Woodward, Stickney and Smith, and many more—but I must content myself with the observation that

their memory is still respected and revered. Their work and the inspiration of their example have set a standard to which we may well aspire.

There are many subjects that are proper to bring to your notice, as collectors of coins and members of this grand association. It cannot be expected that all of them will be embodied in any single address, and possibly of all that should be some must necessarily be omitted.

On the commercial side there should be cultivated reasonableness and all the tendencies that lead up to it. From the expert may justly be expected intelligence in the matter of attribution, a thorough knowledge of varieties and values, accurate and impartial descriptions of ratings of prices, and reliable judgment as to their genuineness. There are honest and intelligent differences of opinion, which will occasionally arise, and it is here that both sides should be willing to meet each other with a sincere desire to accomplish a fair adjustment; each should endeavor to be magnanimous, and positively and finally discharge the matter without seeking to be merely the victor.

The buyer who gives an unlimited bid for a lot in an auction sale runs a dangerous risk of disappointment. It is equally a mistake to instruct your commissioner to use his judgment, unless some intimation of value is communicated. Purchases made under such conditions too often result in dissatisfaction, and sometimes in unpleasant feeling—the views of the buyer and his agent not concurring. The better way is first to obtain an opinion as to what the lot or piece, in the judgment of the dealer, may sell for, and then make a definite offer for it and stand by the result. Again, too much care cannot be given to preparing bids for a sale. Make your figures plain and unmistakable, and be sure that the lot numbers are the ones you desire to bid on. Much confusion follows errors in this direction, and they are very difficult to adjust. The matter concerns not only the buyer, but the owner who has been informed of the results, as well as the expert and those who have made unsuccessful bids, which would perhaps have secured the lot but for the error.

A word on books of reference. Much satisfaction and success are obtained by the collector who forms a library and reads it. What others have learned by their studies, recorded and put in print, particularly those who have treated some special series, is at his command, and is of value to him. One may intelligently collect by such a guide, besides saving a great deal of time. He who reads with care certainly has the advantage over those who do not have, or fail to consult, text books. It is not too much to say that every branch of the science has been reviewed, and in some instances by many authors. With very few exceptions the most modern compilations are considered the best. They generally gather the good results obtained by their predecessors, eliminate or expose their errors, and record the new theories with additional facts which have been carefully worked out. It is, however, the pioneer who furnishes the foundation, besides giving information that might be very difficult for later students to obtain. New and old authorities should be sought for and searched by students, and what one author has omitted may be of special interest to others.

The field for collecting is very large, and indeed practically unlimited. It is often the case that a beginner seizes everything, particularly if the "attack" upon him is severe. It is more than likely, as time goes on, that he will settle upon some branch that has proved specially attractive to him, and then his best efforts will be developed. Collectors like these furnish welcome contributions to the literature on our favorite science. Many dark ways have thus been illuminated and mysteries solved.

On counterfeiting and impositions. The incentive to imitate rare pieces has always been present, and in the United States series the field has been large. From 1793 to 1856 every variety of note has its imitations. Electrotypes, when artistically made, are the most apt to pass without suspicion, but the sealing of two parts together—for the obverse and reverse must of course be produced separately—will reveal their falsity. Those not so skillfully made may have very good surfaces, but the edges will be found to have fine lines, the mark of a file running around the circle, not crosswise.

The most dangerous imposition is made by the mating or muling process of two pieces. The obverse or reverse is bored out or cut to the edge, in cup form, and into this one side of another coin is fitted. The border line or circle hides the insertion, and thus the original edge—usually a guide in detecting frauds—remains intact.

Casts are the most easily detected. They simply require close inspection, when the coarseness of the surface will be observed. They are frequently tooled, but such attempts to improve seldom deceive a careful eye. False pieces are occasionally holed and so defaced that their condition may further parry suspicion. Amusement is now and then the parent of counterfeits, especially electrotypes; but downright fraud, with the intention and hope of gain, is the incentive in most cases.

Finally, the counterfeits of Colonial pieces struck from dies made by J. A. Bolen and the half cents of 1796, executed under the direction of Dr. Edwards, are not easily distinguished from genuine pieces, inasmuch as the workmanship is excellent; they are splendid imitations, and of a very different style of execution from those previously mentioned. Much more might be said on this subject, but it is of sufficient importance to be discussed in a carefully prepared paper or address. It is a good rule not to accept as genuine any piece which meets with your disfavor upon first sight. However slight your suspicions are, I assume they will never be disproved or removed.

A hint upon the use of the magnifying glass. The natural eye in its youth and perfection is unequal to the critical examination of pieces, in the search for varieties and peculiarities in dies and for the detection of alterations and forgeries. Accustom yourselves to this helper, which leads to ease, comfort, and knowledge.

In the matter of ephemeral issues, especially, too little is thought of the events which evoked them. While we are in a position to obtain facts in detail, we should secure and record them. They may later prove of vital interest—if not to us, to some future collector. How much value a knowledge of the occasion of some of these pieces would give to local history, no one knows better than he whose search for information has been baffled, in spite of his most strenuous efforts, but which some careful collector might have permanently recorded when the piece appeared. We may laugh at the obsequious adulation of Boswell, but without his record of what others thought trifles how little should we know of the private life of his ponderous idol, the famous philosopher, Dr. Samuel Johnson!

Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal, Canada, read a long but most interesting paper on touchpieces, in which he made special mention of a silver piece he recently picked up at an Italian sale, which turned out to be a touchpiece, bearing the title of Henry IX of England, Cardinal Bishop, who claimed to be the next in succession to Henry the Eighth, but, of course, whose pretensions were never recognized. Mr. McLachlan also dealt extensively with a brass touchpiece of Charles the Second of England, when he was living an exile in

Holland. Though touchpieces are usually struck in gold or silver, Mr. McLachlan's theory was that at this period of Charles' history his financial condition would not permit the issue of any pieces in other than base metals. Touchpieces, he explained, were given to persons who were suffering from scrofula, or "King's evil," and came to the king to be touched and made well, this superstition dating back in England to the time of Edward the Confessor.

Hearty applause greeted the appearance of Mr. J. W. Haseltine when it was announced that he would address the convention. Mr. Haseltine principally devoted his remarks to the discovery by him of the rare pieces, such as the "Nova Constellatio," "mark" and "quint" patterns of Colonial days, the celebrated Washington New Jersey cent, and the Confederate cent, from the dies of which he and Mr. Randall struck the few pieces in gold, silver, and copper, which in conjunction with those originally struck in nickel, are the only reminders now extant that the Confederacy not only contemplated the issue of a metallic currency, but actually had the dies cut. In regard to this interesting piece it may not be amiss to say that the obverse and reverse dies, defaced, are now in the possession of Mr. Judson Brenner of Chicago.

The following is the full text of Mr. Haseltine's paper:

"A friend of mine says that there are two periods in a boy's life that come like the measles, whooping cough, croup, chicken pox, etc.—and that is lying and stealing. I became a collector of coins in 1846, at 8 years of age, when I collected a Franklin, a New Jersey, and Connecticut cent from my brother's collection and expended them for candy. A sharp impression on my reverse, executed by my father, cured me temporarily from being a numismatist at that period.

"The Franklin, or Fugio, New Jersey, Connecticut, and sometimes Massachusetts cents, also many half cents, circulated freely as money at that time. I frequently bought a cake for a half cent, and paying one cent received one-half cent in change. Spanish and Mexican dollars (but only those with pillars on them) passed for the same value as one dollar.

"Somewhere about 1867 I made my first collection of coins, consisting of dollars and cents, some half-cents and a sprinkling of colonials. A short time after I sold my collection, and the remunerative price I received induced me to deal in coins in addition to my other business at that time.

"It is well known to all numismatists the delight one experiences in finding a rare coin or a new variety, obtained sometimes for a trifle, or the discovery of a unique coin, but not always without considerable trouble.

"The first designs for a U. S. dollar and half-dollar—the Nova Constellatio 1000 and 500 mill pieces—were obtained by me after over one year's search. Mr. Elliott Woodward of Boston had in one of his sales two pieces described as 100 and 500 mill pieces struck in some soft metal. They sold, I believe, for some \$30 or \$40 each. I saw them and was confident that they were molded in type metal, and I knew that the original must be somewhere, but not known to collectors. I inquired at the U. S. mint about them, and all the information I could obtain was that Mr. Mickley had borrowed the originals, which were in silver, from the owner and had copies made of them, and that an article in reference to them had been published in a newspaper in Philadelphia some years before. The paper was the North American and U. S. Gazette. That was all the information I could obtain, Mr. Mickley being dead. So whenever I had a spare moment I examined the back files of the North American for six or eight months, and finally found the article, which merely stated that they had been found in a secret drawer of Charles Thom-

son, the secretary of the first or continental congress. I then found out who were the descendants or heirs of Mr. Thomson and wrote to each one (not stating, of course, what I was after) but merely mentioning that I had heard they had a collection of coins they wished to dispose of, and that I was in the market to buy. The one favorable reply that I received was from Mr. Rathmel Wilson of Wilmington, Del., from whom I finally purchased his collection, and you can imagine my delight when I found the said piece struck in silver and in beautiful proof condition.

"The unique New Jersey Washington cent was brought into my store in a bag with about 100 other copper pieces covered with grease and dirt accumulated in a small grocery store by an old German woman who was so suspicious that she would not get what they were worth that every coin I looked at carefully she quietly slipped into her pocket after I laid it down. Realizing that at that rate I would get nothing that I examined, I merely counted them, noticing the New Jersey cent, but not daring to examine it carefully to see if it was copper or lead, and as most of the pieces were common U. S. and colonial, and foreign coins, I obtained them at two cents each. After she had gone from the store I hastily looked over them until I found the New Jersey Washington and found that it was a struck piece in copper. I offered it to Dr. Maris of this city for \$50. He declined to purchase, saying the price was too high. Then, realizing after research that I had a unique coin, I sent it to Mr. S. S. Crosby of Boston for \$150. You will probably know of its history since and that no other has ever been discovered. It would probably sell now for \$1500.

"Another of my discoveries were the Chapman Brothers, Messrs. S. H. and Henry Chapman, who came into my employ when my business had increased so that I needed assistance. The rudiments I taught them, but such apt pupils they were that when I temporarily left the business they carried it on with a vim. Prices soared, new collections came into the field, 'who must have them,' as they say, and not only as dealers' but as numismatists they have done a great deal for the science.

"The present great demand for pioneer gold and similar issues makes me look back with a sigh of regret when I consider how many of them I have consigned to the melting pot because no one would give even five per cent over the trinsic value, and all kinds of California gold, halves and quarters, could be bought for face value, for 12½ and 6¼ cents was about the real gold value in them. The Bechtler pieces only sold for a little over their face value also.

"A dealer has many amusing things occur in the course of his business, such as disabusing persons minds that ancient Roman and Greek coins have a date, as many persons have informed me that their coins were dated 30 and 50 years B. C.

"At least 500 persons have told me that they had 1804 dollars at home; sometimes they were Bank of England dollars, sometimes Spanish or Mexican, but they mostly turned out to be 1801, 1802, or 1803 U. S. dollars, and quite a number were lying and had no dollars at all.

"One member of the Ananias Club a few years since, about 1904, gravely informed me that he had 40 1838 silver dollars in his collection. He was a street contractor about 40 years of age. I asked him how he obtained them. He said, 'Oh, I got them at the mint in that year to pay my men, and these I kept.' He must have been paving streets before he was born.

"One of the old-time dealers, and also a collector, was the late Mr. William Idler of this city, at the time when Mr. Cogan was also a dealer in Phila-

delphia. Mr. Idler was my father-in-law, and he was very reticent about his collection, and would seldom show his coins even for sale, partly caused by the many pattern and experimental coins that he had, which he was afraid might be seized.

"Hence the many remarkable pieces that I and Mr. Stephen K. Nagy (who were the purchasers of his collection) found in it. Some of those were not known to exist prior to his death, including the 1884 trade dollar and some unique U. S. pieces in gold. But as it is not proper for me to advertise my business at this meeting I will not name them.

"I have been asked to say something about the 1804 dollar, but the pros and cons about this interesting subject are so vast that any remarks upon it I must defer until I consider the time more propitious. I will say this, however, that somewhere about 1867, or, as near as I can remember, about the time of the explosion at the U. S. mint, when so many of the old dies were displaced from where they were packed away, I saw the 1804 dollar dies.

"I have been asked to say something about the so-called Confederate cent. A little circular issued by Mr. Randall some years ago tells all the history of the striking of those pieces, but I do not think it mentions how I obtained the dies. One day I was told by a gentleman that a bartender in West Philadelphia had a Confederate cent. I doubted it. Mr. J. Calvin Randall, now deceased, was told the same. He conferred with me, and we decided that if either of us obtained it we would share in the profit that might accrue from it. I saw the bartender and purchased the coin from him. It was a nickel and he said he received it over the bar. I knew by the head of the obverse that it was Mr. Lovett's work. I called on Mr. Lovett and he denied ever having made such dies. Numerous times I called upon him to give me some information about them, but he always stuck to his story that he did not make them, until one day when he was 'slightly in his cups' he pulled out a drawer in one of his cabinets and I beheld a line of the little Confederate cents. Of course I tackled him at once, and he then owned up and told me that he had eleven of them but formerly there were twelve, but he had lost one. He said that he had received the order to make them for the Confederacy through a well-known jewelry firm in Philadelphia, I think he said Bailey & Co., but that his wife became timid about his delivering them for fear that the U. S. government might arrest him for giving aid and assistance to the enemy. So he buried them in his cellar until long after the war was over and even then he was afraid to show them.

"I purchased the dies from him, and, as you all probably know, did not strike any in nickel, considering them to a certain extent as originals, but we had struck three in gold, and I believe five in silver, and fifty-five in copper, the die breaking on the fifty-fifth piece, which is in existence showing the break in the die.

"I close my remarks by expressing my thanks for the honor conferred upon me by requesting me to address this association, and I also wish to express my gratification at the great advancement the science of numismatics has made in the last few years, owing, in a great measure, to the members of this association."

After Mr. Haseltine's address Mr. Thomas L. Elder of New York read his report in his capacity as chairman of the committee on New Coin Design.

M. Zerbe read an interesting letter from Director of the Mint Frank A. Leach in response to a letter addressed to President Roosevelt regarding the national coin collection, part of which reads:

"The Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint made strong efforts to obtain at the last session of Congress authority to strike a small medalet to be sold at the mint, Philadelphia, and the profits of the same to be applied to the purchase of specimens for the cabinet. I regret to say that these efforts were unsuccessful. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, again recommended that such a medal be authorized by Congress, but nothing so far has come of it.

"The Senate Committee on Appropriations amended the legislative bill so as to appropriate \$2,500 for the purpose of the purchase of specimen coins and minerals for the cabinet of the mint at Philadelphia. This bill is now under consideration by the Committee of Conference, and it is sincerely hoped that the committee will agree to the senate amendment.

"The interest now manifested by the numismatic societies and the numismatists of the country in the improvement of the national collection in the cabinet of the mint at Philadelphia is a great gratification, and it is to be hoped that their interest in the matter will be continued."

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Quite a lot of discussion took place in regard to the future conduct of the Numismatist at the Tuesday afternoon session. Mr. Zerbe outlined his views as to the manner the official organ should be conducted, and stated that he thought an increase of the dues to \$1.50 a year would be necessary for the future expenses of the association and to pay the cost of production of the Numismatist. A number of persons present, among whom was Mr. Williams, favored the advance in dues to \$2, but the ideas of Mr. Zerbe prevailed.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

Wednesday was devoted to the exhibition of coins at the rooms of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and Mr. Henry Chapman in conjunction with the exhibition, showed the pieces which were offered for sale in the evening.

There were many rare pieces shown. Mr. B. H. Collins of Washington showed a remarkable series of the rarest of the United States cents, nearly all of which were in strictly uncirculated condition, and some of the earliest dates showed much of the original red. His 1808 cent is said by those who know to be the finest in existence.

Mr. H. O. Granberg exhibited many extremely rare coins. One of these was said to be the finest known 1804 dollar, a proof 1894 "S" dime, 1796 and 1797 uncirculated half dollars with 15 stars; 1833 proof half dollar with plain edge; 1853 half dollar "O" mint, without rays or arrow points; an 1866 "S" half dollar without motto; an uncirculated 1838 "O" half dollar, and an 1836 half dollar with Liberty seated.

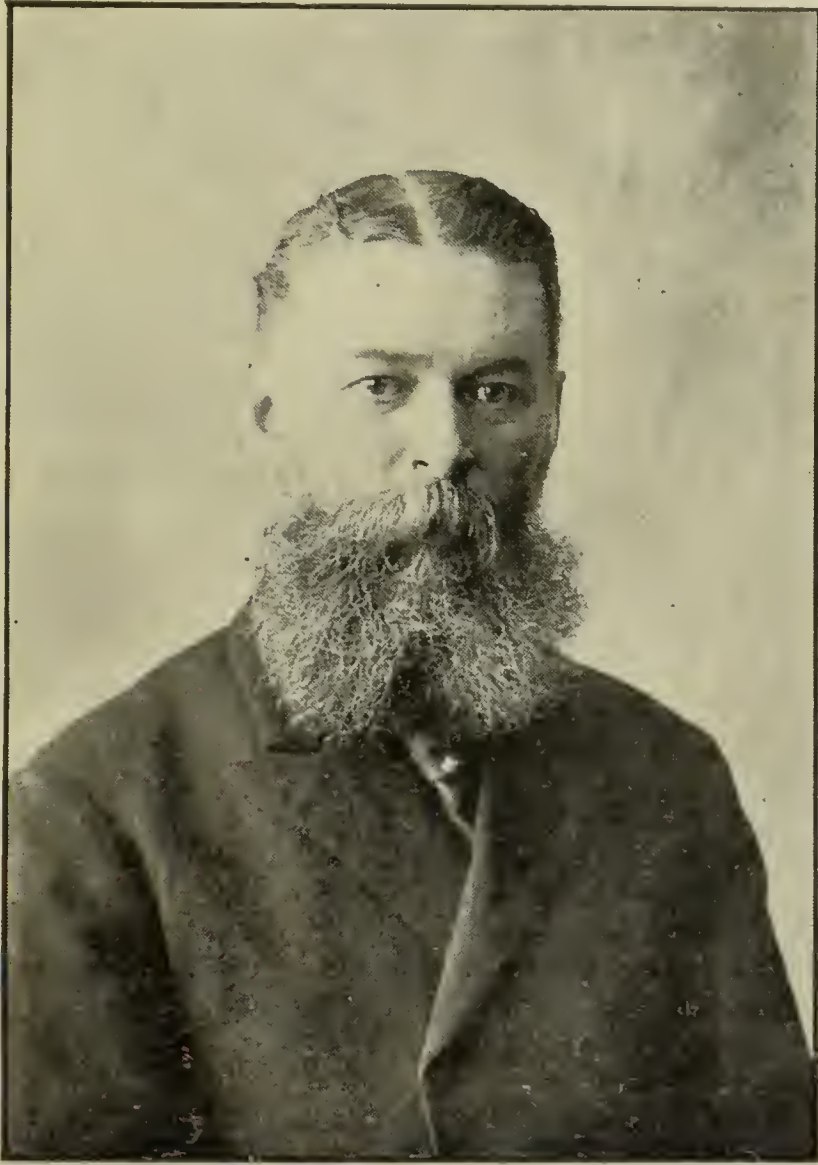
Mr. Herbert Nicklewicz of Brooklyn showed many interesting coins and medals that were issued in the reign of the celebrated Austrian queen, Maria Theresa. These included splendid medals of Poland, Transylvania, Hungary and Russia.

Mr. George Devanny exhibited 18 war medals and decorations, while Dr. Henderson and Alfred A. Waters showed many interesting pieces, among which was a coronation set of Edward VII.

On exhibition also were Mr. Howland Wood's collection of Bryan pieces, said to be the most complete in existence. Mr. Wood also had a very complete line of Oriental coins, showing the various types of coins struck by the different Mohammedan dynasties, from the first coinage, about 696 B. C., to the

present time. One of the interesting points about the Mohammedan coins is the fact that they almost invariably bear not only the date but also the place of mintage, at least as early as the latter part of the seventh century.

Mr. Zerbe's collection of coins, while not containing extreme varieties, was thoroughly interesting on account of its representative character and educational value. Nowhere on earth, probably, could be seen aggregated such a



HENRY CHAPMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.,

Who was mainly responsible for the most pleasant time enjoyed by the A. N. A. members at the Philadelphia Convention.

collection of commodities in all kinds of metals which have answered the purpose of currency from the crude money of the ancient Lydians, some 700 years B. C., down to the present day productions of the most modern of mints.

Fine judgment was displayed by him in the arrangement of his exhibit. Alongside of a huge silver piece, the size of a small stove lid, a quadruple crown of Brunswick Luneberg, 1666, was contrasted by the tiny gold wafers known as the 1-32 of a ducat of Nuremberg, respectively the largest silver and the smallest gold coins in the world. By the arrangement of the coins the rise and the fall of the medallie art of the Greeks is nicely depicted.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Thursday morning the convention heard the reports of the committee on resolutions, and passed resolutions or regret upon the deaths of Dr. Geo. F. Heath of Monroe, Mich., Mr. J. M. Clapp of Washington, D. C., and Mr. DeWitt Smith of Lee, Mass.

The following were elected to honorary membership: Capt. J. W. Haseltine of Philadelphia, Lady Evans of London, and Prof. Oskar Montelius of Stockholm, Sweden.

The King of Italy was congratulated upon the artistic merit of the new Italian coins, and a special vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman for their kind hospitality, and also Mr. S. H. Chapman.

Thanks also were tendered the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts for the loan of one of their exhibition galleries, and to Davis & Harvey and the Hotel Stanton.

Special thanks were given President Zerbe and Mr. Howland Wood for their untiring efforts in the interests of the association. President Zerbe was recommended as one of the members of the Annual Assay Commission.

Then the next place of meeting was fixed upon as Montreal, Canada, and the suggestion made that the date be placed some time in August.

This matter settled, the convention proceeded to the election of officers. The committee on proxies was composed of Chairman Duffield and Messrs. Moore and Seis.

President Zerbe was unanimously re-elected president, and Dr. J. M. Henderson was elected First Vice President; Second Vice President, Mr. P. O. Tremblay of Montreal; General Secretary, Mr. F. S. Duffield of Baltimore; Treasurer, Mr. D. A. Williams of Baltimore; Librarian, Mr. J. L. Zerbe.

Board of Governors: Howland Wood, Chairman; W. A. Ashbrook, J. H. Clapp, H. O. Granberg, Henry Chapman.

The Local Secretaries were all continued except Mr. Duffield of Baltimore, Mr. Geis was elected in his stead. Mr. Arthur B. Cooper of Chillicothe was elected instead of Dr. J. M. Henderson for Ohio. S. S. Heal of Canada had withdrawn as secretary of Ontario and Western Canada, and Mr. D. A. Woods elected in his place. For Eastern Canada Dr. Corneau of Montreal was elected as local secretary.

The question of incorporation was discussed and referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Frank O. C. Higgins, J. H. Clapp, R. W. McLachlan and W. A. Ashbrook.

At the Thursday morning session it was arranged that after the first of the year the library of the association be located at Philadelphia in conjunction with the editor of the Numismatist. Mr. Zerbe has informed the association that, beginning with 1909, the official organ of the association will be published in the parent mint city.

Thursday afternoon the convention members visited the U. S. Mint, where they were photographed on the steps and later were specially conducted throughout the establishment by the courtesy of Superintendent Landis.

On Thursday evening the members of the convention were the guests of Mr. Hodson Chapman at a dinner given at the Hotel Stanton, when Mr. D. A. Williams, on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen of the convention, presented to Mrs. Henry Chapman as a token of esteem for her many charming acts of hospitality a handsome cut-glass vase filled with American Beauty roses. On the same occasion a bouquet of American Beauties was also presented to Miss Wright, who had so cleverly executed the stenographic work of the convention.

The dinner was followed by a theater party to see Eddy Foy in his new play, "Mr. Hamlet of Broadway," also as Mr. S. H. Chapman's guests.

For Friday morning many of the members accepted the invitation of Mr. Henry Chapman to go to Atlantic City. A dinner was to be served at the Hotel Chalfonte, after which the party would return to Philadelphia.

CONVENTION NOTES

The ladies of the convention party were very appreciative of the many kindnesses they received at the hands of Mrs. Henry Chapman. Among the numerous ways in which that estimable lady made the visit of the ladies pleasant was a theater party at which she was hostess on Wednesday evening. The play seen was "The Virginian," and those present besides Mrs. Chapman were Mrs. Zerbe, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Burfeind.

On Monday afternoon a meeting of the officers of the association was held in the room of President Zerbe, at which matters of moment to the association were passed upon. Those present were President Zerbe, Secretary Wood, Governors Granberg, Williams and Adams, and Local Secretaries Duffield, Henderson and Higgins.

A very enjoyable occasion was the reception and dinner tendered to the members of the association by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman at their home on Pine street Monday evening. Those present were President and Mrs. Zerbe, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Burfurd, and Messrs. Haseltine, Low, Wood, Henderson, Ashbrook, Sears, Chase, Williams, Duffield, Nicklewicz, Elder, Bradstone, Granberg, McLachlan, Jenkins, Hammond, Haseltine, Clapp and Adams.

Mr. H. O. Granberg related one of his experiences that made the numismatic mouth water. "Some years ago, before I had fairly started in the collection of coins, I was not so well informed," said Mr. Granberg, "a

doctor invited me to look over some old coins he had for sale. These consisted of quite a number of rather common silver and copper coins that I bought for \$45. Then the doctor said: 'Granberg, I am going to show you something nice.'

"He laid out in front of me no less than four of the rare oblong gold slugs of the Moffat and Kohler types. They were, I judge, of about the value of \$9.43, \$16, \$40.07, and a larger denomination. I wanted to buy them but the doctor would not sell, although he seemed to be perfectly aware of their value. I have kept track of him now for a good many years, and hope one of these days to close a deal with him.

"The curious part of it is, however, that the last time I saw the doctor he denied that he had such pieces and said that I had never seen them. But I know that I did, though I can not explain his denial unless he is afraid to have the fact known that he is the owner of such valuable coins."

"There were only two 'O' half dollars that I ever regarded as genuine," said Mr. J. W. Haseltine, the veteran Philadelphia dealer. "The first of these I submitted to a heat that gave it a cherry-red color to test its genuineness, when the 'O' popped out. I didn't dare experiment with the other."

New York Local Secretary Frank S. Higgins paid a flying visit to the scene of the convention on Monday, but owing to pressure of business was compelled to leave for New York after the officers' meeting, much to the regret of every one.

Mr. J. W. Haseltine, the dean of the numismatic corps, is authority for the statement that he has quite a number of extremely rare pattern pieces of whose existence the coin collecting fraternity was not aware.

Mr. J. H. Clapp, who is also something of a stamp collector, said that just before he left home a philatelic friend wanted him to visit a stamp meeting. "No," said Mr. Clapp laconically, "I am crazy along another line," and forthwith took his departure for the coin convention.

Mr. Hill of Hartford, Conn., had several very rare coins to exhibit, among which was a 1652 Massachusetts shilling, with mint bloom, and the famous 1795 Jefferson Head cent, which was known as the Randall cent and made several high record prices a good many years ago. This specimen is truly a beauty, the head or the obverse being in extremely high relief, throwing the outline of the face with remarkable distinction.

No one's society was more keenly enjoyed than that of Mr. J. W. Mitchelson of Tariffville, Conn. He was full of numismatic good things and kept his hearers in a state of constant good humor. Most interesting were Mr. Mitchelson's reminiscences in regard to the manner in which he picked up rare coin specimens in all parts of the world, among which was the fine specimen of the Wass, Maliton & Co. \$50 piece which he obtained from the Imperial Museum of Tokio, Japan, in exchange for a rather common \$50 octagonal piece and a \$2.50 and \$5 piece of early United States issue. Mr. Mitchelson also obtained an uncirculated \$50 "D. C." octagonal piece, with mint bloom, from the Credit Lyonnaise of Paris for the sum of \$135, which he thought was an exorbitant sum at the time, but it has since proved to be a great rarity in that condition.

Mr. J. H. Clapp is authority for the statement that the scarcest half eagle is neither that of 1815 nor 1822, but the one dated 1798, with the small eagle. "Of these there are only two known specimens," says Mr. Clapp. "One at the Philadelphia mint and one in the collection of Mr. Earle of Philadelphia."

Dr. Cowparette, the Curator of the Mint Cabinet, and his assistants made all the visiting members feel thoroughly at home and took great pains to impart whatever information was in his power to inquiring collectors. On Monday evening he was a most welcome visitor at the Hotel Stanton, and, surrounded by quite a number of the convention members, exchanged numismatic experiences which covered a wide range of kindred topics.

It has been customary for years to refer to the United States Mint Cabinet as containing certain varieties of the California private gold coins, which as a matter of fact it does not possess. This supposition has been based upon the book of Eekfeldt & Dubois, which contained illustrations of all varieties of California coins issued up to and including 1851. Dr. Cowparette, however, says that a number of these coins are not present in the mint collection.

There is neither a five nor ten dollar piece of Dubosey & Co. dated 1850 nor the five dollar piece of Dunbar & Co. of 1851. The Kohler slug of \$40.07 value is not there, likewise the twenty-five dollar piece of Templeton Reid of California.

Some years ago the mint cabinet was robbed of a number of gold coins by two visitors, and it is not unlikely that all these coins disappeared at this time. It will be with gratification that all persons interested in American coins, however, will learn that the late Mr. DeWitt Smith of Lee, Mass., owned specimens of the Dubosey and Dunbar five dollars.

Everyone attending the convention expressed sympathy for Mr. Ashbrook, the unfortunate death of his sister compelling him to hurriedly leave the convention for home.

Editor Brodstone of the Philatelic West was an interested visitor to the convention, which was the first he has so far attended. He took much pleasure in the subject of coins and said he desired to devote more of the space of his well known magazine to the subject of numismatics.

Mr. Charles Steigerwalt says that the Idler collection contained five 1884 trade dollars. This latter piece has for many years been regarded as a myth until the report that Mr. Nagy recently sold three of them, two specimens being reported in his possession.

Mr. Howard R. Newcomb of Detroit, who was very much interested in the convention, is said to be a very keen student of the United States coin series and the many varieties. He was able to give quite a lot of information to some of our most advanced collectors.

An interesting fact came to light on Tuesday in connection with the existence of another variety of the celebrated Washington New Jersey cent. Mr. Haseltine, during the course of his address, made reference to the interesting manner in which he had acquired the only specimen said to be known. Mr. Low made the statement that he had seen another specimen in the collection of a Mr. Stiles of New York City some 14 years ago. Mr. Low was positive that this second piece was genuine, and not one of the several counterfeits or imitations of this great rarity which Mr. Haseltine said were in existence. The New York collector still owns the piece, so far as Mr. Low knows.

Mr. Granberg says he has two distinct varieties of the Mormon ten dollar pieces of 1849. This would seem to bear out the theory of the writer advanced some time ago, that there had been a coin issue in Utah which had preceded the coinage of the usual 1849 "clasped hands" variety.

Mr. Granberg owns a great variety in the way of a "California Model Quarter Eagle," struck in gold, which he obtained some time ago in exchange for a Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5 piece of 1861. The first named piece is remarkably scarce. Quite a number of them were struck in brass, but this is the only one in gold on record, although it is said that the "Dollar" and "Half Dollar" of the same series are known in gold.

Mr. Mitchelson has two rare quarter eagles that are not mentioned in the mint records. These are the pieces struck in 1845 at the New Orleans mint, of which none is supposed to exist. Mr. Granberg also has one. It is wondered how many more there are. Another very rare quarter eagle owned by Mr. Mitchelson is one of 1841, struck at the Philadelphia mint. So far as he knows he has the only one other than that owned by the mint. In this connection it would be interesting to know if any member of the association knows of the existence of the quarter eagles of 1854 and 1858 of the "S" mint. While the mint records show that these pieces were struck to a considerable extent, still not a single specimen of either has ever come to light.

Mr. Hudson Chapman, who has for some time been in Europe, was taken suddenly ill and was unable to return in time for the convention. However, he instructed his brother to carry out his program for the entertainment of the delegates, which was highly appreciated by the association.

Mr. D. A. Williams composed the following, with Mr. Howland Wood as the subject:

We all of us think
That one toast we should drink
To the little "Spoke" from the Hub,
Here's to Howland Wood—
He's all to the good,
May he never want for grub.

What is believed to be a new record for an octagonal \$50 gold piece was recently made at one of Mr. Low's sales where an 1852 "slug" "all A's double cut, also T in Fifty," small date variety, and catalogued as "finest known specimen," sold for \$360.00.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman for the manner in which they succeeded in making all the members of the convention feel as if each was their particular guest. No pains nor expense were spared by our esteemed fellow member and his charming wife to do every thing within their power to make the A. N. A. visitors realize the full significance of the traditional hospitality of the "City of Brotherly Love," of which one can truly say there could have been no worthier or more gracious exponents.

The sale on Wednesday night by Mr. Henry Chapman was well attended and the following were the best prices realized:

1792 Washington Half Dollar...	\$150
Jewish Shekel	26
1881 Complete Proof Set.....	96
1882 Complete Set.....	105
1907 St. Gaudens \$20, wire edge..	31
Moran & Clark, \$10.....	80
1795 Silver Dollar, very choice..	29
1836 Silver Dollar.....	17
1794 Half Dollar.....	15
1796 Half Dollar, 15 stars.....	61
1797 Half Dollar.....	40
1853 Quarter, no arrow or rays..	10
1802 Dime	10.50
1799 Cent	21

The members of the association enjoyed an excursion to Atlantic City on Friday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman. Among those who participated were Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and Miss Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Zerbe, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Burfeind, Messrs. McLachlan, Marcuson, Sears, Wood, Duffield and Adams. After a pleasant walk along the boardwalk and seeing the various places of interest a splendid dinner at the Chalfonte was heartily appreciated

Much favorable comment was created by the strong identification of the dealers with the collectors in the convention. This is as it should be. It is certain that a better feeling will result from a closer association of these two chief elements of numismatics, and a general meeting each year not only provides an opportunity for a public exchange of opinions as to various vital matters pertaining to the coin collecting field, but it permits kindred spirits to get together and exchange private views as to their wants and their special line of collecting.

From what could be gathered from the various members in attendance by the Monthly representative, much of which information is confidential, however, the year 1909 will not only be a record breaker in the advancement of coin collecting, but there will also come to light quite a number of coin varieties the existence of which has never even been suspected by the most advanced authorities. Also will appear certain coins of which there are records but specimens of which are supposed no longer to exist.

We are gratified to know that the 1909 convention will take place earlier in the year than heretofore. As outlined in our article in the September MONTHLY, we earnestly believe that our conventions could be made far more successful and of greater at-

tendance by setting the dates during the summer months, when many of our readers could easily arrange their vacations so as to attend the convention.

Mehl's next auction sale, to take place in the early part of November, will contain an unusually fine lot of coins and currency. Choice Ancient Greek and Roman coins, U. S. Gold and Silver coins, including a beautiful Stella and a brilliant proof 1858 dollar. Some choice Confederate bills will also be offered, together with a general line of stuff to interest every class of collector. Catalogs free to intending bidders. Address B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

This number of the Monthly is a little late, but of no fault or negligence on our part. We were anxious to give our readers as early a report of the A. N. A. convention as possible, and thanks to our worthy representative, Mr. E. H. Adams, we are printing in this number a most complete account of the convention proceedings together with copies of the excellent papers read before the convention, which we know our readers will greatly enjoy.

For the past few weeks we have been receiving quite a number of renewals to the Monthly. We hardly expected renewals to come in so early, but we really believe that it is best to renew NOW, before you forget it. While you think of it just sit down and send along that 50 cents for your subscription for 1909. And if you want to do a good turn to us, to your friends and to the science in general, send along a dollar and the name of one of your friends to whom you wish us to send this magazine for the coming year. We will appreciate the favor, and we know that your friends will enjoy every number. We intend to make it better than ever.

Students of history can do nothing better than to read popular articles on the subject. "The Magazine of History," published by Mr. William Abbatt, is, we believe, the only magazine of its kind published in this country. Its articles are from the most prominent men of the country. Lovers of history as well as those who crave intelligent reading will be amply repaid by subscribing to Mr. Abbatt's excellent magazine.

The collection of silver coins of Mr. Homer J. Hendricks will be sold at auction in the early part of November by Mehl. The collection is rich in choice coins of the U. S. and contains many rarities. Catalogs will be sent in due time to all parties on my mailing list. If not on my list write for a catalog now. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

Through our extensive advertisements in the general press of the country the circulation of this magazine is growing rapidly. We now claim to reach the largest number of coin collectors ever reached by any other like publication in this country. As an advertising medium this magazine cannot be excelled. All reliable collectors are cordially invited to give our TRADE COLUMN a fair trial.

The British Numismatic Journal, Vol. III., is just out, and is certainly in keeping with the excellence of the two previous volumes issued by the British Numismatic Society. The volume is of 500 pages and contains most excellent and highly interesting articles on the science of numismatics. Articles on nearly every branch of our science are included, and is beautifully illustrated. The editors, Messrs. W. J. Andrew, P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, and L. A. Lawrence, are deserving of special praise for their unselfish labors in issuing such a beautiful and useful volume.

OUR PRE-CONVENTION NUMBER.

A Few Bouquets From Pleased Subscribers.

"The Pre-Convention number of your Monthly at hand. The number is simply great and does you much credit, and should be of much benefit to the Association as well as yourself. The typographical appearance of the Monthly has always been "very good," but this issue may be graded as "strictly fine." You should have the thanks of all our members for the interest you have shown in the Association affairs by issuing such a number. In typographical appearance it approaches perfection; its contents, from so many pens, are as interesting as the most enthusiastic A. N. A. member could wish, and it should be the means of adding many new members to the Association. Such an effort as this issue deserves encouragement from our entire membership, and I believe it will not be withheld. Surely we have no right to expect such a magazine as you are publishing for 50 cents a year.

"F. G. DUFFIELD."

"Allow me to congratulate you on the very creditable appearance of your journal. I wish you all possible success.

C. H. MEKEEL."

"I want to congratulate you on the improved appearance and general excellence of the September number of 'Mehl's Numismatic Monthly.' Your Monthly is rapidly forging to the front and is second to none of its kind, and you are certainly entitled to the cordial support of every numismatist in the country.

HENRY BIRKELAND."

"Surprised. Yes, I am surprised. I did expect that your September number would be worthy of you, but it is far beyond my expectations. The Lone Star State has cause to be proud of its Numismatic publication, and the Monthly is greatly to your credit. To say I am pleased is to put it mildly; and I think the success you deserve will surely come to you.

"DR. F. A. HASSLER."

"I congratulate you on the Pre-Convention number. It's a dandy—best yet, for sure.

"S. S. HEAL."

"Your September issue you better make a second issue of. I think every member of the convention ought to be glad to get a copy in memory, not so much of the event, as more of many likenesses of the leading men at the convention.

J. DE LAGERBERG."

Mr. Chester Dunham favors us with a copy of his "Quick Finding List" to Breton's Canadian Coins and Tokens. This list is intended as a more extensive index to Mr. Breton's work and should be in possession of everyone having Mr. Breton's work on Canadian Coins and Tokens.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.



The 56th monthly meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, September 4th, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members responded to roll call: Messrs. Blumenschein, Merrill, Chester Dunham, Holmes, Baker, Sorensen, Williams, Ripstra, Puttkamer, Lewis, Kelly, Green, Carey, V. M. Brand, Brenner, Simpson and Leon.

Messrs. Charles B. Schlytern, Walter S. Chattin and A. E. Herschleb were elected to membership. Mr. Miller and Dr. Bert were present as visitors. The latter showed some interesting European coins, interspersed with anecdote and historical matter connected with the pieces. Mr. V. M. Brand exhibited a set of Anse Canot pieces of Prince Edward Island in denominations of one, five, ten, twenty and forty, only the ten of which has heretofore been known to exist, and a half eagle of 1832 in proof condition; Mr. Blumenschein some U. S. freaks, and Mr. Ripstra some Lincoln medals.

Magazines received since the last meeting were the Numismatist, Philatelic West, Chicago Collectors' Monthly, Spink's Numismatic Circular and Collectors' Journal for August and Mehl's Monthly for September. Auction catalogs were received from Green and Low.

Adjourned to meet October 2, 1908.

BEN. G. GREEN, Sec'y.

The 57th monthly meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, October 2, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Blumenschein, Merrill, Chester Dunham, Holmes, Baker, Sorensen, Ripstra, Puttkamer, Kelly, Green, Verkler, Carey, Tracy, V. M. Brand, Simpson and Excell.

Messrs. Arthur L. Schigman, Chas. H. Conover, Frank Howland, Sally Resenberg and Dr. Ed Bert were elected to membership.

Mr. Carey exhibited a collection of foreign copper coins in fine to uncirculated condition, numbering over 500 pieces; and Dr. Merrill showed U. S. and Pioneer gold and an obsidional piece of Luxemburg.

Mr. Geo. Walston and Dr. Ed Bert were present as visitors.

A copy of Dr. Courteau's work on Canadian Boquet Sous was added to the library. Magazines received since last report were The Numismatist, Spink's Numismatic Circular, Philatelic West and Numismatische Correspondenz. Auction catalogs were received from Henry Chapman and Low; with fixed prices from St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; and priced catalogs from Green and Low.

Adjourned to meet November 6, 1908.

BEN G. GREEN, Sec'y.

Bargain Corner

The following coins are offered at very low prices, and as we have but one of each in stock, we would advise the sending of a supplement list. Postage and registration extra.

Silver Dollars.

1796 Small date, strictly fine.	
Rare	\$ 4.75
1796 Small date. Very good...	3.75
\$10 Gold, 1799. Very good....	17.50
Encased Postage Stamp. 3c.	
Mica cracked. Good. Only..	1.00
Nevada Silver Dollar. Liberty	
Bell, etc. Fine and rare.....	5.00
\$5.00 Gold, 1809. Very good....	8.00
\$5.00 Gold, 1812. Very fine and	
scarce	9.00
Mexican gold dollar, 1889. Unc.	1.75
Spanish gold dollar, 1817. V. G.	1.75

Foreign Silver, Dollar Size.

Brazill, 1889. Petrus II. 2000	
Reis. Uncirculated	1.50
Hawaii, 1883. 1 Dala. Head of	
King Kalalaua. Rare.....	2.00
Russia, 1883. Ruble. Head of	
Alexander III. Fine.....	1.00
France, 1829. Chas. X. Good..	1.25
Frankfurt, Double Thaler. Fine	2.00
Maximillian Peso. Good. Scarce.	1.25

We have a very large stock of coins on hand and shall be pleased to have you send us a list of what you want to purchase.

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WANTED—U. S. Half Cents and Gold Dollars. Give description and price. G. J. Thomas, Fornfelt, Mo.
4 (Oct.)

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS—Flint Lock Guns, Powder Horns, Cannon Balls. Coins dug up at Ticonderoga, Bemis Heights (Saratoga). Indian Relics. Books on coins, new or out of print, quickly supplied, etc. Wilder's Old Curiosity Shop, Saratoga, N. Y.
(Nov.)

FOR SALE—16 old half dollars, all in good condition. Few other minor coins fair to good. Address Flippen Vick, Murfreesboro, Tenn. 3 (Dec.)

FREE—Rare coin over 100 years old. Send 6c for mailing. Louis Bohm, Jr., 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa. 3 (Dec.)

HOLY LAND COINS or general Foreign, ten different for ten cents; thirty, twenty-five cents; one hundred, one dollar. Baldwin, Box 751, Norfolk, Va.

FIFTEEN VARIETIES old paper money, 28c. postpaid. C. S. A., R. R. tickets, 10c. A. C. McDonald, Baker City, Oregon.

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A collector's library, as the foundation of stamp knowledge, is important. We have the publications.

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The "Popular" Album, 25c, 50c and 75c, for the beginner. 19th and 20th Century editions of large printed albums for the ordinary collector. A Patent Binder, with movable blank leaves, and specially laid out countries, for the real collector.

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The sale of stamps on approval is the really important feature of our business, and relations are solicited with advanced collectors as well as beginners.

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C. H. MEKEEL,

R. F. D. 29

ST. LOUIS, MO.

FOR SALE BY DIVER & CO.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

136 East Linden Avenue Long Distance Phone 1190 North

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Confederate Treasury Notes, Confederate Bonds, Broken Bank Notes, State Notes and Shinplasters, Confederate Postage Stamps, U. S. Fractional Currency, Continental and Colonial Currency, Rare U. S. Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, Bills of Sale of Slaves, Miscellaneous Curiosities.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

First Issue

5c Bust of Jefferson.....	\$.30
10c Bust of Washington.....	.35
25c Bust of Jefferson.....	.75
50c Bust of Washington.....	1.00

Second Issue

5c Bust of Washington in Bronze Ring.	\$.25
10c Bust of Washington in Bronze Ring.	.25
25c Bust of Washington in Bronze Ring.	.50
50c Bust of Washington in Bronze Ring.	1.50

Third Issue

3c Bust of Washington	\$.50
5c Bust of Clark.....	.50
10c Bust of Washington.....	.35
25c Bust of Fessenden.....	.60
50c Bust of Spinner.....	1.50
5c Justice in Center.....	1.00

Fourth Issue

10c Liberty	\$.35
15c Columbia	1.00
25c Bust of Washington.....	.60
50c Bust of Stanton.....	1.00
50c Bust of Lincoln.....	1.50

Fifth Issue

25c Bust of Merideth.....	\$.30
10c Bust of Walker.....	.50
50c Bust of Crawford.....	.90
50c Bust of Dexter.....	1.00

MISCELLANEOUS COINS and CURIOS

Mexican Gold \$1.00 pieces	\$2.00
U. S. Gold \$1.00 pieces.....	3.00
California Gold $\frac{1}{4}$, either round or octagonal.....	.30
California Gold, $\frac{1}{2}$, either round or octagonal.....	.60
U. S. 2c Copper Coins.....	.10
U. S. 3c Silver Coins.....	.15
U. S. 3c Nickel Coins.....	.10
U. S. V Nickle Coins, without the word cents—coinage stopped	.15
Confederate State Postage Stamps, unused and new set of (4), 2c, 5c, 10c and 20c, complete set.....	.50
Chinese Copper Coins, 2 varieties.....	.10
U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ c pieces, 20c, 5 different varieties.....	1.00
Philippine, $\frac{1}{2}$ c pieces, new coinage.....	.25
Holland $\frac{1}{2}$ c pieces, new coinage.....	.20
Panama $2\frac{1}{2}$ c pieces, silver coin.....	.25
U. S. 20c pieces.....	.50
U. S. Isabella 25c, coined for Woman's Board, World's Fair, Chicago.....	1.00
Lafayette Dollars	2.25
U. S. Trade Dollars.....	1.50
Cape of Good Hope Bank Notes, 5 shillings.....	.50
Broken Bank Notes, 10 varieties, fine collection.....	1.00
C. S. A. Notes, 10 varieties, fine collection.....	1.00
C. S. A. Notes, 25 varieties, fine collection.....	2.00

We have many curios, and rare notes also in uncut sheets of many different varieties. Write us if interested. Make all remittances by money order or draft; stamps may be used for remittances under \$1.00. Postage and registry fee extra.

DIVER & CO.

ATLANTA, GA.